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AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

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From the Boston Cultivator.

NINTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE, MARCH 4th.

Gov. Lincoln in the chair. Subject—"Draining and Irrigation, including Flooding, and the Cultivation of the Cranberry."

Hon. Mr. Foote, of Berkshire county, opened the discussion. He said that some water was necessary to vegetable life, but a great degree was injurious, and if plants are flooded with it they will die, excepting those peculiar to wet places. Pure water serves no purpose but to supply drink to the plant, but almost all water is impure and contains food for vegetables. In flowing lands much depends on the quality. By the limpid stream we supply food. In Berkshire a piece of gravelly soil that was almost barren, was made to produce two tons of hay to the acre, by turning a mountain stream on it. Draining is of the most importance. In this way the greatest improvements have been made in agriculture, which showed the great utility of science. Where there is much water the air is excluded, and the evaporation keeps the soil cool, so that decomposition cannot take place in order to supply plants with proper sustenance. Fens and bogs that have not only been useless, but have filled the air with their poisonous exhalations, have been converted into the most productive and beautiful fields and meadows in Massachusetts. A meadow in Berkshire county that a few years ago produced nothing but aquatic plants was improved so that it yielded in one season 6 tons of English hay on an acre. This will be considered a great story. With draining, lands can be worked better and earlier, and the crops be taken off before frost. He had been sinking his money in draining, as his neighbors called it, and he should continue the practice. He found it was like casting his bread upon the waters. His first experiment was on a very wet soil, with mud about a foot deep. It now produces sweet grasses. His second was on a clayey soil where he made his drains about two rods apart. He made his drains by laying at the bottom, two poles, leaving a channel between, which was covered with another pole. This method will do where wood is plenty and stones scarce. The cost was 45 cents per rod. It is now as dry as a gravelly soil. Another piece which he drained was springy. He sought out the springs, and made under drains to conduct off the water, and the land which before was of but little value, was now worth \$100 an acre, and it produced good corn.

Mr. Robinson, of Webster, said that Mr. Slater of that town, had a large meadow which yielded no profit. It was drained, and gravel hauled on about four inches deep, manured with compost, and sowed with grass. At first it produced a ton to the acre, and afterwards two tons to the acre. On a part 1860 lbs of hay was produced on 47 rods, at the first crop, and the second crop was large.

Dr. Jackson said that in irrigation there was a great difference in water. Every farmer must have observed, the different effect produced by water running from different springs. Some water is rich in salts of lime and other ingredients. Waters often hold in solution the very food which plants want. Rain water contains about 20 per cent of gases, such as carbonic gas, and oxygen gas, which combine with organic matter in the soil and produce decomposition. Stagnant waters are not good. They are often saturated with elements that are injurious to vegetation. Some peat bogs contain copperas and alum; some contain enough to destroy every plant. One of the best localities for observing the effect of irrigation is Smithfield, a dairy town in Rhode Island. Streams are conducted around hills and spread over lands with excellent effect. Much depends on the kind of gravel and on peat bogs. Silicious is not good. Micacious is most

beneficial. It contains elements that on decomposition form food for plants. Judge Hays, of South Berwick, Me., uses micacious soil on his wet lands, and the small quantity of one and a half inches has an excellent effect, Levi Bartlett, of Warner, N. H., one of the most scientific farmers in the country, uses micacious soil for the same purpose. This Dr. J. found on analysis, to contain 5 per cent of the elements that form food for plants. On improving peat bogs, regard should be had to the nature of the soil, and the material applied for improvement.

Gov. Lincoln said that the facts stated by Mr. Gleason and Dr. Jackson were very important. He reclaimed a peat meadow 20 years ago. The peat was deep. It might be 50 feet. It could be made into mortar like clay, and moulded as bricks, and when dried in the sun it was most as hard as bricks, and made excellent fuel. He carted 1000 loads of loam on seven acres of land, and he had not obtained any grass.

Mr. Allen enquired if the land had not been turned over, remarking that he had never known a peat meadow to do well that had been buried within 40 years.

To this Gov. L. replied that his land was pared, and the burning was severe. He said that his father's farm was irrigated by a stream of water that was conducted a mile and a half, and it was made very productive. His brother Col. Lincoln, owns intervalle lands on the banks of the Blackstone river, a light plain soil; he irrigates by water from the canal, and in this way, with a small quantity of ashes, he has made great improvement, increasing the crops four fold. He fills a barn 100 feet in length with hay.

Mr. Buckminster, of the Ploughman remarked that gravel was best for peatty soil. It remained loose and drained off the water while sand and loam laid heavy and dead. Gravel alone has produced good grass. Four inches is deep enough. It is best to cover up the grass. He had been through Smithfield. He thought that the farmers there did not think much of irrigation.

Dr. Jackson said that he had made a survey of Rhode Island, and at first did not think well of irrigation, but he found that the farmers in Smithfield highly approved of it.

Mr. Abel Gleason, of Wayland, observed that a neighbor conducted water in logs across low land and irrigated a piece of dry land, which greatly improved it, so that he got a large crop of grass. The logs got out of order, and from the want of irrigation the crop of hay failed both in quantity and quality. He turned on the water again, and the grass was again increased. He had a piece of wet land which he drained, and then put on gravel, and his crop was very good. On another part he put loam and it did not produce more than a quarter so much, though the soil was the same. It was cold and moss grew there. He had flooded land, and let the water remain on till in May, which was too late, and it killed the grass. Now he turns off the water when the warm weather comes in April.

CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRIES.

Mr. Buckminster said that Albert Ware of Sherburne had raised 200 bushels of Cranberries to the acre.

Mr. Gleason observed that when there were no floods in the spring on the Concord river, the plants came forward early, and are liable to be killed by frosts, while in blossom. Cattle biting off buds in the spring is very destructive. He has a plat of cranberries on high land, that have rooted out the grass. The land would produce corn, barley, and potatoes. They were never killed in the winter.

Mr. Earle, of Worcester, said when a boy he crossed a meadow where fine cranberries grew on high land, on the side of a hill; the soil was strong and moist.

The Chairman remarked that low lands were much exposed to frosts. He stated a case where a meadow produced good crops of cranberries till it was ditched, then it failed.

Mr. Allen said that he had known frost every month in the year; and cranberries were liable to be killed, if they were flowed. A little plant of cranberries grew on high land, from which his daughter picked a pint or a quart.

Mr. Bragdon, of Milford, said that his father had a meadow which bore cranberries. He ditched it and the cranberries failed; but as the ditches filled up, the cranberries re-appeared.

Mr. Breck, of the N. E. Farmer, said where he was born in Medfield, cranberries were considered worthless, and attempts were made to destroy them. They flourished on flowed lands, but as they were drained and dried, the vines died.

Mr. Cole, of the Cultivator, stated that in 1843 cranberries were killed extensively on the morning of the 4th of July. He had been informed by several persons who flowed their cranberry meadows, that they turned off the water the first of May, but as they were liable to be killed in the blossom the first of June, they should try the effect of keeping the water on till the last of May. There is no regular system established as to the cultivation of the cranberry. He asked a gentleman of experience and observation, to give the best mode of culture, and he said that they would flourish well in sand and water. As the cranberry grows on marshes, where the salt water often flows, salt may be good manure on high lands. He had seen them grow on upland which was not too moist for potatoes.

Next subject "Composting Manures."

From the Last Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents. Observations communicated at the request of the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, by E. C. Herrick, librarian of Yale College, Conn.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

The insect commonly called the *Hessian fly*, which has for so many years ravaged the wheat-fields of our country, appears to have been wholly unknown here before the American Revolution. It is usually stated that the insect was first noticed in the year 1776 or 1779, on Staten Island and the westerly end of Long Island, and was generally supposed to have been introduced among straw brought hither by the Hessian troops in the service of Great Britain. The ravages of the insect soon attracted general attention; and as early as the year 1788, serious apprehensions were excited in England that the destroyer might be conveyed thither in some cargo of wheat. The alarm was so great, that the government took up the matter; "the privy council sat day after day, anxiously debating what measures should be adopted to ward off the danger of a calamity more to be dreaded, as they well knew, than the plague or pestilence; expresses were sent off in all directions to the officers of the customs at the outports, respecting the examination of cargoes, despatches written to the ambassadors in France, Austria, Prussia, and America, to gain that information, of the want of which they were now so sensible; and so important was the business deemed, that the minutes of the council, and the documents collated from, fill upwards of 200 octavo pages." (Kirby and Spence, i, 50) On the 25th of June of that year, an order in council was issued, prohibiting the entrance into Great Britain of wheat raised in any of the territories of the United States; intending, by this measure, to keep out the much-dreaded enemy. Soon after the arrival of the news of this order, the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania addressed a letter of inquiry to

the "Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture," who promptly replied that the plant of the wheat alone was injured, and the insect was not propagated by sowing the grain which grew on fields infected with it. The prohibition was doubtless based on the erroneous representation of Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Blagden, which they continued to enforce even after they were better instructed by Dr. Currie. It is sufficiently remarkable, that, although the wheat was prohibited an "entry," it was allowed to be stored; so that the Hessian fly, if concealed among the grain, would, after all, have had a good opportunity to escape into the country. In eight or ten months, the government bought the imprisoned wheat at prime cost, kiln-dried it, and resold it at great loss, and almost immediately took off the prohibition. (Memoir of Currie, ii, 65.)

In the course of a few years after this, the Hessian fly was found in every part of our country where wheat was cultivated. From the period of the revolution down to the present time, no insect in the land has received so much public attention, or has called out so many scores of pages of observation and speculation. These are to be found scattered through magazines, agricultural journals, and common newspapers. But, in defiance of them all, the Hessian fly continues its destructive work, and is probably as little under the actual control of man as it was half a century ago.

Whether this insect was an original inhabitant of this country, or was imported by the Hessian soldiers, is a question not yet settled. At the time of the discussion which led to the prohibitory order, an extensive inquiry in Europe resulted in the conclusion that the insect was wholly unknown there. Yet, in the year 1834, it was found existing in several places in southern Europe, and injuring the wheat in the same manner as in this country. This important discovery was made by my friend, Mr. James D. Dana, who had previously been engaged with me in the examination of the Hessian fly, and was well qualified to decide upon the case. (American Journal of Sciences, xli, 153.) Moreover, we have an account from the vicinity of Geneva, in Switzerland, reported by Duhamel, of an insect destroying the wheat there as long since as 1732, in the manner of the Hessian fly; and an account, in 1823, by Rabbi, of what is probably the same insect, in various parts of Italy. No traces have been detected of any insect of the habits of the Hessian fly, in our country, earlier than the year 1776; and if this insect is a native of North America, what plant sustained it before wheat, rye, and barley were imported? On the other hand, we have no proof that the Hessian fly has ever been found in Germany; and it is certain that, if the wheat were reaped in the ordinary manner, nearly all the available insects would be left in the stubble; and, further, the straw alleged to have been brought by the Hessians must have been that which ripened in the summer of 1775, and from which most of the insects which it contained would have escaped before August, 1776. On a question of such uncertainty, no one need quarrel with another's opinion.

The first scientific description of the Hessian fly was published in the Journal of the academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for July 1817, (No. 3, i, 45,) by the late distinguished entomologist, Thomas Say. He there gives it the systematic name of the *cecidomyia destructor*; and to his description adds a few remarks relative to its habits, and furnishes, also, an account of another insect, by which the fly is often destroyed. Without going into a minute and tedious technical description, the following account is offered as probably sufficient to enable an observer to identify the insect in its various transformations: The Hessian fly is a two-winged insect, with head, eyes, and thorax black; the head is small and depressed; the palpi (or mouth feelers) are three or four jointed—the basal one being the smallest; the antennæ are about half as long as the body, and consist each of from 14 to 17 oval joints, besides the basal joints, which appears double; the wings are large, hairy, rounded at the tip, and have each two or three longitudinal nervures; the abdomen is of a tawny red, and furnished, irregularly, with many black hairs; consists of seven rings or segments, besides the ovipositor, which is of two sides, and of a rose-red color; the ovipositor, when extended to the utmost, is about one-third as long as the abdomen; length of body, from the front of the head to the end of the abdomen, about one-eighth of an inch; the legs are long and slender, pale red, and covered sparsely with dark hair. The male is equal in size to the female, but generally less

black, with antennæ somewhat longer, and about three-fourths the length of the body. The joints of the antennæ are globular, and slightly separated from each other. Several other species of the genus *cecidomyia*, or one closely allied to it, are common in this region. But the Hessian fly is the largest and darkest of our species with which I am acquainted.

The eggs are laid in the long creases or furrows of the upper surface of the leaves (i. e. the blade or strap-shaped part) of the young wheat plant. While depositing her eggs, the insect stands with her head towards the point or extremity of the leaf, and at various distances between the point where the leaf joins and surrounds the stalk. The number found on a single leaf varies from a single egg up to thirty, or even more. The egg is about a fiftieth of an inch long, cylindrical, rounded at the ends, glossy and translucent, of a pale red color, becoming, in a few hours, irregularly spotted with deeper red. Between its exclusion and its hatching, these red spots are continually changing in number, size, and position; and sometimes nearly all disappear. A little while before hatching, two lateral rows of opaque white spots, about ten in number, can be seen in each egg. In four days more or less, according to the weather, the eggs are hatched; the little wrinkled maggot, or larva, creeps out of the delicate membranous egg-skin, crawls down the leaf, enters the sheath, and proceeds along the stalk, usually as far as the next joint below. Here it fastens, lengthwise and head downwards, to the tender stalk, and lives upon the sap. It does not gnaw the stalk, nor does it enter the central cavity thereof; but, as the larva increases in size, it gradually becomes imbedded in the substance of the stalk. After taking its station, the larva moves no more, gradually loses its reddish color and wrinkled appearance, becomes plump and torpid, is at first semi-transparent, and then more and more clouded with internal white spots; and, when near maturity, the middle of the intestinal parts is of a greenish color. In five or six weeks (varying in the season) the larva begins to turn brown, and soon becomes of a bright chestnut color. In this state, the insect bears some resemblance to a flax seed; and many observers speak of this as the *flax-seed* state. The larva has now become a chrysalis, or pupa, and takes no more food. The pupa within gradually cleaves off from the outer skin, and, in the course of two or three weeks, is entirely detached from it, so that the skin of the larva (now brown and hardened, and of a sort of leathery texture,) has become a case or shell for the pupa inside. The pupa shell is, of course, in size and form, like the larva: it is oval, bulging out beneath, and of the same curve above as the outside of the stalk; divided by cross lines into twelve segments, and is about an eighth of an inch long. Within this shell the pupa gradually advances towards the winged state; it contracts in length, but not in breadth; and its skin appears covered with minute elevations. Just before evolution, we find the pupa invested in a delicate membrane, or scarf, (which, not long previous, was its outer skin,) through which many parts of the future fly may be distinctly seen. Finally, this scarf splits along the thorax, or back, and the insect comes forth, both from this and the pupa shell, a perfect two-winged fly.

This is, in brief, the history of an individual which has been so fortunate as to escape all the numerous enemies with which its race is surrounded from the moment the egg is deposited; but of these, more hereafter.

In the northern and middle States, at least, winter wheat is sown in September or October. Soon after the plants have appeared above ground, the Hessian fly begins to lay her eggs upon them; and this operation is continued during several weeks, according to the season. The eggs laid on the green leaves are in a few days hatched, and the young larvæ crawl down the stalk, at the nearest joint below. Here, by sucking of the plant, they increase in size, become full and hard, and, pressing deeply into the stalk, they impair its growth; and if their number about one joint is large, the stalk is killed. Frequently the plant, although impoverished, advances far enough to head out; but when the grain begins to fill, its own weight, or perhaps the wind, causes the stalk to break down. The injury done to the wheat is occasioned by the exhaustion of the sap, and by the pressure on the yielding stalk.

In five or six weeks the larvæ stop feeding, the outer skin turns brown, and leathery case the pupæ pass the winter—generally a little below the surface of the earth. In April and May the fly is again found depositing her eggs on the same wheat, (viz: that from grain sown the preceding autumn,) and also on the spring wheat has just

come up. These eggs hatch, and the larvæ therefrom operates in the same manner as those of the autumn previous. These larvæ become pupæ about the middle of June. The flies which lay their eggs in the spring are probably in part from the pupæ contained in stubble left the preceding autumn, and partly from pupæ contained in stubble left the preceding summer. The period of the existence of the Hessian fly in the pupa or flax-seed state is exceedingly variable. After much observation, my own opinion is, that, in general, pupæ which become such late in the autumn evolve the winged insect partly during the next spring, and partly in the summer and autumn following. Those pupæ which become such about June, evolve the winged insect partly during the next autumn and partly during the year succeeding.

To be Concluded in our next.

FLEECE WOOL.

Messrs. Editors:—There has been, is, and probably always will be, an antipathy to having fleece wool, so long as the article is grown. This complaint does not arise from the sale of heavy, clean fleeces, so frequently as it does in consequence of dirt and other importunities being incorporated in the fleece.

Purchasers in the country, at the same time, have made but little distinction between heavy and light fleeces, or between very fine and middling qualities of wool for the last fifteen years. And I cannot believe there will be for years to come that distinction made in prices that there is in the different grades and cost of raising the different qualities.

Why a bad grace is shown to heavy fleeces is because there are more chances that the fleece is not free from tags, and not as cleanly as very light ones. It cannot be that the six pounds of clean wool can be worth any less by the pound than the three pound fleece to the manufacturer, of the same quality and cleansing. That breed of sheep, which has power of producing two fibres of wool where only one can be grown on another variety of equal quality, can not be of any less value by the pound, nor objected to by the manufacturer. One that has a heavy covering of wool on the belly, of a good quality and length, must be of more value to the grower and manufacturer than that breed which produces wool of a very short staple and thinly set fibre on the same part of the body.

For the last twelve years the encouragement for growing the finest and lightest fleece wool, has been good with very few exceptions. Experience of the past, in the sales of wool and many other kinds of produce in the country, tend to show that the real value between the better and the poorer qualities can never be obtained by the grower.

It is an old saying that the "dearness of gold is occasioned by the scarcity," though its true value as a mineral is not equal to that of iron. An over production of the fine grade of wool must reduce the demand and price.

The enterprise of this country is ever ready to shift—ready to leave one kind of business and embark in another on short notice, if on the face there appears to be encouragements for higher dividends. We are too apt to produce a surplus of many articles when better encouragement is given. Our country is not stable enough and never can be, so long as our "wise rulers" are constantly varying the laws of the land. No one policy gets established before we embark in another.

In purchasing wool, manufacturers employ agents, who, with speculators, pick it up. Their order and object is to collect large quantities that shall not range over a stipulated price by the pound. The distinction in price is not made in the quality of the wool; when the demand is small, the better lots will be more apt to be sought out, but when the demand is brisk, but a trifling difference is made, owing to competition, anxiety to purchase, and ignorance of the quality and value of the article by many that are engaged in it. And then there is a firmness in price by holders without regard to quality.

It appears to be an inherent principle in man to obtain about the same for his article of production that his neighbor does, though there may be visible difference in value. The buyer can make extensive purchases in the country only by paying all about the same price. In collecting 10 or 15 thousand pounds of wool at prices varying only from 32 to 36 cents, the manufacturer in the assortment obtains a quantity of very fine fleeces, which is worth a much higher price. Let the buyer take here and there a lot of the very finest Saxony at 80 cents per lb., and it

would be hard to obtain a neighboring lot of coarse quality, at thirty cents, tho' each were offered according to their relative value.

Suppose here is a merchant who advertises "to pay 10 cents for good butter." It would be poor policy for him to pay A 15 cents for his, and obtain B's for 8 cents, although a profit might be saved in market on the one lot as great as on the other at these rates.

Again a merchant who is receiving a large quantity of oats at a price averaging 25 cts., will not pay C but a trifle more for his clean heavy oats, than he does D which may be of an inferior quality, with some thistle heads among them. The two parties are better satisfied to obtain each about the same price for their grain.

In wool, now and then, we hear of a distinguished farmer obtaining for his fine Saxony a price according to the quality, but such sales are few and far between, and I am sorry to say that I believe such sales of real value are not obtained so often as many lots of dirty inferior wool are sold above the true value. Not one flock master in fifty who has reduced his flock to very fine light fleeces has been equally remunerated for his trouble. With us it is a ruinous fact that those breeders who have sacrificed their strong healthy animals of valuable Merinoes for the finer, weaker and more tender constitutional ones, have seldom, if ever, been the gainers in the exchange.

These remarks I here submit, are to apply to operations in the country, not in large market towns nor cities.

SOLOMON W. JEWETT.

Boston Cultivator.

WOOL.

We have the satisfaction of knowing that our efforts to draw the attention of the farming community of our own immediate region to the important subject of wool growing, is being realized, and that they are awaking to a sense of the vast resources that are presenting themselves through sheep raising, and also of the increasing value of the mountain lands in this State adapted to this purpose.

A few facts connected with the history of other countries, when brought before the notice of the farmers of Tennessee, and indeed of the whole of the South-Western States, if considered with care, will, we think, induce many of them to revive their systems of sheep husbandry, and extend them to their utmost limits.

The growth of wool has never been undertaken by any country or by any people, without returning to that people all the blessings to be enjoyed on this earth, that peace and plenty could bestow. The political situation of Spain may for a time, and no doubt will, operate against that prosperity which she has so long enjoyed thro' her wool trade; and it is probable that her flocks may comparatively degenerate, through the anarchy and confusion that reigns thro' her once fair provinces. In this respect she stands a warning to every true patriot, though it is satisfactory to know that even this confusion had not taken place until the civilized portion of the globe have availed themselves of the treasures once possessed by Spain alone, but now happily spread to nearly every corner of the earth.

One reference that we will make to exemplify the results of a judicious system of sheep husbandry, is to that of Germany, standing as she does before the world, as the greatest exporting wool country known. It is to be borne in mind, that previous to the year 1765, Saxony was not a sheep raising country, and that it was entirely owing to the enlightened policy of her then ruler, who enforced his views, especially amongst his own tenantry, making it a part of his agreement with those to whom he rented, that they should keep a certain number of sheep. And let us now see her condition. It appears from the parliamentary documents, that the wool imported from Germany into England, in the year 1841, amounted to 20,958,775 lbs., being more than a third of all the foreign wool, including all the colonies, imported into that kingdom in the course of that year.

Let us also look at the wool producing colonies of England.—That of New South Wales, established in 1787, under all the disadvantages of her convict and criminal population. In the year 1841, (a period of 54 years from her first settlement,) she imported into England 7,993,060 lbs. of wool; while her more infant establishment of Van Dieman's Land, sent into the mother country 3,507,531 lbs.—and it is worthy to remark, that the first ship landed in that island did not take place till 1807. The total amount of wool imported into England during the year 1841, was

56,170,974 lbs., (which is presumed to be equal to the amount grown in that country)—making a total of 112,341,948 lbs. It also appears that there was, at the close of the year, 6,912,060 lbs. of foreign wool in bond, and, presuming there was about the same amount of home grown wool unmanufactured, the amount used in the manufacturing establishments of England for 1841, would be as near as possible 100,000,000 lbs.

We have not at hand any report of the amount of wool grown in the United States in 1841, though we have of that of her imports, which it appears was 11,409,764 lbs. In 1839, the wool grown in this country was 34,802,114 lbs.; and the probability is, that the amount was not much increased in 1841, which if we take as a data to work upon, we have a total of 47,211,878 lbs., being nearly one half the amount manufactured by England that year.

Our imports of manufactured woolen goods, from England alone, in that year amounted to £1,521,880, or \$1,366,383—so says the parliamentary report. What amount we imported from Germany, France, &c. we are at present uninformed of. That France is manufacturing extensively, and that she is short of the raw material, we are assured, from the fact of her having agents through the whole Western and South Western States, engaged in the purchase of every quality of wool; and, taking all these circumstances into consideration, we have this state of things presented before us:

First, that as a pastoral people withal, and beyond the necessary resources under our control, we do not grow sufficient wool for our own use, but import upwards of \$10,000,000 worth of manufactured woolen goods yearly to meet our demand for that article, besides a large proportion of the unmanufactured material. That, as a commercial people, upon which we pride ourselves, we are too careless to take advantage of and meet the wishes of a good customer for an article which we can raise in the greatest abundance, and a certainly larger amount of profit than any people. Will not our farmers reflect on these things? Once again, with a view to drawing their attention to the subject, we inform them that every farmer in the State can have cash for every ounce of wool he can raise, at more than remunerating prices; that one house in Nashville alone, is authorized to purchase 1,000,000 lbs.—indeed, an unlimited amount, for French exportation; that home consumption must necessarily increase; that, with ordinary attention, the quality and staple of the wool itself will be so improved as to produce a greater return; that our particular section of country is better adapted to sheep raising than any other in America; that our climate is such that we can do all Spain or Australia can accomplish; that indeed nothing is wanting but the judicious action of the farmers of Tennessee in the improvement of their breed of sheep, and an expansion of their flocks, to insure themselves and the State at large a position unequalled in the annals of agricultural history. C. F.

[*Tennessee Agriculturist.*]

From the Boston Cultivator.

THE POTATOE DISEASE.

Messrs. Editors:—As much has been published in the agricultural papers, and in many others, respecting blight and disease in the potato crop of 1844, and as I perceive by your valuable paper, that you in common with many other gentlemen, take considerable interest in this "Bread of Nations,"—I devote a few minutes to communicate my method of preventing it. In June 1843 I planted three quarters of an acre of potatoes, which did not ripen, the frost having killed the tops near the middle of September, a part of these I deposited in a hole in the ground, well secured from cold, to be reserved for seed the ensuing spring, a common practice with me.

I mention this circumstance merely because an erroneous idea prevails with some farmers, that potatoes thus deposited, will deteriorate, or in common parlance run out. In May 1844, I planted, to ascertain if possible what I conjectured to be the case before, from experiments of a similar kind, two pieces of potatoes three quarter acres each, one from ripe potatoes taken from my cellar, the other unripe from the place of deposit.

The first piece was nearly destroyed by blight. The vines being by the 20th of August all dead. I put two cords of manure, in the hills, taken from the stable. The crop was extremely small, and more than one third rotten or diseased. On the piece planted with unripe seed, the tops remained nearly as green on the 2d of October as at any time during the season, when they were killed with

frost. No manure was used except gypsum; not one earious or diseased potato was to be found, and when cooked were dry and mealy. The potatoes were of various kinds, the Chenangoes and Large oblong whites were the most numerous.

From the experience of last season, and previous ones, I am satisfied that unripe seed is better than ripe. But it may be owing to locality, manure, the salts, the soil contains, or something else which is the cause of blight; but unripe seed has always succeeded well with me. The last mentioned potato patch was planted on an old pasture which I am attempting to ameliorate, it being nearly covered with fern and brambles.

Its situation is elevated, retreating to the north, resting on a ledge of rocks of the trap formation, interspersed on the surface with granite, quartz, silex, and lapis lazuli, with an abundance of sulphate and carbonate of iron.

No actual admeasurement of the crop was made, but my neighbor, Mr. L. Bartlett who assisted me in harvesting said they turned out well.

With respect,
J. NOYES RAND.

Warner, N. H., Feb. 24, 1845.

FLUCTUATION OF PRICES A DETRIMENT TO INDUSTRY.

The marketable value of every kind of production of industry, whether upon the farm or in the workshop, is a serious evil to the industrious man. As a general thing it is more detrimental to the farmer than to the mechanic; although we will allow that the farmer, being a producer of the "staff of life," has less chance of starving. On the other hand, the nature of many of these articles, as, also, their want of capital, will not always allow them to store what they have until a change in the market offers them better remuneration.

Mr. Garbut, of New York, in a statement to the Committee of the Monroe County Society, gives a condensed view of the fluctuation in the prices of some products in his section of the Union, for a series of years. Many of our farmers can tell you that the same kind of trouble has been experienced here. Previous to 1812, he says, we could not here be said to have a market, (this was near Rochester, N. Y.) from 1812 to 1817, inclusive, prices for every thing were extravagant; from 1818 to 1822 the depression was great, there being no market value for any of the farm productions; from 1822 to 1829 crops were tolerably good, prices middling—farmers were industrious and economical, made money, became rich and independent; from 1830 to 1840, crops were heavy, prices extravagant, and farmers got in debt; (the wheat crop of 1836 and 1837 was light, but the price was enormous;) from 1840 to 1843 crops of wheat (in that vicinity) were light, price small, and farm stock, coarse grain, and the minor products of little or no value, which brought ruin on many who expected that capital and labor, judiciously employed in agriculture, would be profitable.

We learn one fact from this statement, of practical importance, and which every business man of experience will corroborate, and that is, "medium prices induce the most prosperity." From 1822 to '29 the prices were middling, and the farmers made money and became independent, while from 1830 to '40, when prices were extravagant the farmers became so too, and fell into debt. The old adage says that "truth lies in a mean," we would add, and prosperity also.—*Maine Farmer.*

Valuable and Simple Medicine.—When food is taken that causes oppression, the best remedy is hot water in which the rind of old cheese has been grated, to be drank freely. This simple remedy ought to be in the possession of every family, as it will generally afford speedy relief. Some fifty years since a young lady died in this town, from the effects of eating fruit. A post mortem examination was had, and some experiments were made—nothing was found to have so good an operation upon the contents of the stomach as the grated cheese rind. Soon after another lady was placed in a similar dangerous situation from the same cause. Her medical attendant prescribed the above remedy, and immediately relief was obtained.—The medicine became popular with the past generation, and a lady of that age wishes us to publish it to this, and succeeding generations.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

For the third time since 1781, the James river was frozen over in one night, on 5th February, below Mayo's bridge. The bay at Baltimore, and the Potomac were also frozen.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

OATS.—This crop should be got in as early as the ground can possibly be put in good order. Unless sown early a heavy yield cannot be expected.

FRUIT.—As the time has come for transplanting trees, permit us to remind you, that, unless you have good fruit trees on your farm, you should provide yourself with them this very spring, as no farmer should consider his establishment complete without he has a full supply of all choice kinds of fruit growing on his estate.

SUBSOIL PLOUGHING.—May we trespass so far upon the enterprise of some of our readers, as to ask them to test the utility of sub-soil ploughing. The experiment can be as well tried upon one acre as ten, and the extra cost, for so small a quantity of land, would be so trifling as to be of but little pecuniary moment. To those who may be disposed to make the trial, we need not add, that they should do so on ground in every other respect of equal quality—that it should be manured alike; subjected to the same culture, and in no respect be differently treated except in the subsoiling. It would be an easy matter to mark off an acre of land which had not been subsoiled, and measure the product of the two acres. This would be a fair test, and be the result what it may, a report of the products should be made.

CORN PLANTING TIME—CORN CULTURE.

As the time has already arrived in many parts of our far reaching country to plant corn, and in a few weeks more it will be time every where, it may be opportune to throw out a few brief hints, not as to the best mode,—for every grower of this nutritious grain is, already, in possession of the best method of culture—but as mere suggestions as to what we consider a good plan to ensure a remunerating crop. To begin then at the beginning—he who expects to make his acres tell a tale of production that he need not be ashamed of, must lay himself out, in the first place, to put his ground in good condition, and this can only be effected by deep ploughing, and such pulverization, by harrowing and cross harrowing, as will make the tilth as fine as Ole Bull's fiddle. To expect the corn plant to grow and mature its fruit luxuriantly in a cloddy and half prepared soil, is just as unreasonable as would be the attempt to get up steam without fire. In the second place, unless his land be in a very high state of fertility, he must make arrangements to manure his corn ground with a liberal—nay with a prodigal hand—for, of a truth, the corn plant is a most voracious feeder, and delights, like many a gormand, to luxuriate amidst gross viands of various compounds. In the third place, if he desires to assume the best chance of success, and ensure against the accidents of "flood and field," he should plant early. In the fourth place, he should be assiduous in working his crop from its first coming up, until he lays it by, in order that, in the race for the mastery, the weeds may always be kept down, and never for a day be permitted to rob the corn plants of any portion of the food which may be buried in earth, or floating in air. In a word, the earth should at all times be kept clean of weeds, and open to the influences of sun, air, dew and rain, agencies as essential to their growth as the best and most enriching manures.

We have recommended deep ploughing in the preparation of the soil for the reception of the seed, but far, very far, would we be from recommending deep ploughing after the plants arrive at any considerable height. Indeed, after the first working, we would abandon the plough altogether, and rely upon the cultivator, to be followed by careful hoemen to eradicate such weeds as may not be

reached by the former implement; for notwithstanding many intelligent writers, as well as practical planters, contend that the cutting of the roots by the plough is beneficial, we cannot reconcile the practice to our notions and common sense view of things. Nature intended the roots as the mediums of feeding, and every act of violence,—every separation—to which they may be subjected, must necessarily tend to retard their growth, because such treatment arrests that continuous absorption and elaboration of that portion of their food which is derived from the earth.

With regard to very large crops of corn we have a remark or two to make. It must be obvious, that, without close planting, no matter what the quality of the soil may be—no matter how notably the culture may be pursued—unless a sufficient number of stalks be grown upon an acre, the yield will always be more or less circumscribed, as without the stalks be on the earth they cannot produce ears of corn.

It should be an object with every corn grower to provide his corn ground with lime, plaster and ashes, as well as the nutritive manures, for unless there be potash in the soil to dissolve the sand, and form what is called the silicate of potash, the substance which comprises the outer-crust of the corn-stalk—vegetation cannot go on with that economy which leads to the fructification of the grain, as the stalks are mainly constituted of sand, reduced by the action of potash, into a fluid state, and thus taken up by the roots and distributed, so as to impart to it the capacity to stand erect and sustain its burthen.

Ten bushels of ashes and one of plaster, well mixed together, is sufficient for an acre, whether sowed broadcast, or used in, or on the top of each hill. We have sometimes thought that the best disposition to be made of ashes and plaster, would be, to compost them with the manure of the barn yard before hauling it out to be ploughed in;—by such treatment, every part of the corn field would derive benefit from their application, instead of its being confined to the immediate vicinity of the hills.

The soaking of the seed of corn in a weak solution of saltpetre, or of copperas, before being planted, has a twofold good effect—it promotes early germination and prevents the depredations of worms and birds. We have used both soaks, and never without being impressed with the conviction of having derived advantage from each.

We have with decided good effect sown 2 bushels of salt, broadcast, on an acre of corn after it had come up. The effect as it manifested itself to us, was, to maintain, in one of the driest seasons we ever recollect to have experienced, a degree of moisture on the part where the salt was used, highly beneficial—to have preserved the blades green when those all around the salted part crumbled in to powder on the slightest touch of the hand.

The remarks which we have made, are based upon the result of close observation, in an experience of some years, and we, therefore, embody them thus timely, in order that our readers may avail themselves of them. Should they do so, we doubt not but that their experience will be coincident with our own.

MANUFACTURES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have been much pleased in reading the Address delivered by the Hon. R. W. Roper, before the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina, at its last annual meeting. The part of the address which is strictly agricultural, is sensible, discreet and well timed—that which relates to the political economy of the state, its facilities and advantages for manufacturing purposes, is full of sound sense and philosophic truths, and points to the true policy of her people, as unerringly as does the Sun perform its daily course. In a word, it recommends that South Carolina should no longer rely for her supplies of goods upon other states and communities, but become the manufacturer

of them herself. He shows by the adduction of facts, that slaves are competent to the performance of all the labor required in manufacturing establishments, and that individual interest, as well as public policy, indicate that the establishment of factories should be nurtured, and zealously carried on.

The following brief enumeration of the manufacturing establishments already in existence in South Carolina, will astonish those readers—and they are not a few—who have looked upon her as producer of little else than Cotton and Rice.

Mr. Roper says, that the first Cotton manufactory established in South Carolina was commenced by Mr. Mayrant Sumter in 1833—the motive power was mule, which, of course, was too irregular in its motion to ensure success to the enterprise, and it proved a failure; though this experiment did not fail until it had demonstrated the fact, and elicited the acknowledgement from a Yankee machinist—"that negro agency in the spinning department, was equal to any other he had known"—an important truth this for South Carolina.

Mr. Roper further observes:

"Since this primitive effort, or since 1833, fifteen cotton and three small woollen mills, propelled by water power have been in operation, together with four iron factories. The Cotton mills now drive 16,355 spindles, requiring the labor of 570 operatives. They work up 1,962,000, lbs. or near 7,000 bags of cotton into 1,746,714 yards of homespun, and have an invested capital of \$617,450. The Bivingsville Cotton Manufactory, with 1,500 spindles, works upon an average 600 bags of cotton per annum, and adds, \$50,000 value to the raw material. The iron Foundries employ 248 men, with a capital of \$113,000, and distribute throughout the country, \$280,000 worth of carron ware, nails and bar iron. The South Carolina Iron Manufacturing Company, produces \$70,000 worth of iron, turned out in bar iron, castings and nails, employs 80 hands per annum, operates at a cost of \$44,000, and yields \$26,000 profit to the stockholders, and in addition, furnishes a market for 5,000 bushels of corn. The Corporations of Spartanburg, with Nesbitts, buy of the farmers 15,000 bushels of corn."

The Manufactures of leather is estimated by Mr. Roper at \$578,301. "All these factories consume about 70,000 bushels of Corn and wheat, with a proportionate quantity of beef and pork and other essentials of subsistence."

Such facts as the above, are truly encouraging, and augur well for the future thrift of the people of the "Palmetto State." They shew that they are awake to their true interests, and will proceed onward to avail themselves of their immense resources—of their vast mineral wealth and water power, and become in fact an independent people.

WHAT A FARMER SHOULD HAVE.

The Committee on Farms, in their Report to the Agricultural Society of Monroe County, New York, in describing the various appointments and conveniences of a farm, says:

"The barns should be large, with an under-ground basement, if possible; shed and stables, large and roomy enough to house every hoof on the farm; barn-yards not too large, with water handy; a piggery, with boiling apparatus; and proper protection and fixtures for the sheep; with a well built, snug and convenient house, an industrious wife, not too handsome;* a kitchen and flower garden; a well chosen fruitery, and orchard,—and that is what this committee would consider, a pretty smart chance of a beginning."

* We differ with the committee with regard to this article in the schedule. A "handsome" wife, if good,—and most women make good wives—is in verity the brightest gem of the homestead.

DIFFICULTY IN CHURNING BUTTER.

MR. CABINET,—Please to ask your folks, instead of writing so many things which we know already—and some we don't want to know—to turn their attention to the department of *female husbandry*, and instruct us a little in that.

In the days of our grand-dames—as many a legend tells us—when witches were almost as numerous as cats, and quite as mischievous—riding broomsticks on their errands of mischief—the good housewife frequently encountered the greatest difficulty from their malicious interference with her household affairs; unless her stable door and “that dear cot her home,” were protected by the potent charm of an old horse-shoe, the horses manes and tails would be twisted into *cues*—the cows would either be sucked dry, or their milk turned to blood—or when churned would not make butter—her vinegar would not stay in the barrel, nor her soap in the tub—nor could she even supply its loss, unless she used the precaution to stir the soap pot with a *sassafras* stick, *top down*. In those perilous times stern necessity devised many means to break the spell—to burn the witch, or to douse her into scalding water. But to us who are young, this is mere matter of history—fabulous history it would seem—for no sooner did the people cease their efforts to *keep the witches out*, than they made the discovery that there were none to *get in*—oh pshaw! I sat down to inquire about churning, and here is a homily on witchcraft.

It is a fact unfortunately too well known, that in small dairies of one or two cows—perhaps cows which have been milked for several months—there is often much difficulty experienced in churning the cream into butter, especially in cold weather—sometimes the cream is converted into a thick froth, and will not *break*; at other times the butter forms into small pellets resembling fish eggs, and will not *gather*. Now it is no trifle to have all the trouble and labor of gathering the cream, and churning a whole day—perhaps two or three of them—and have to eat your buckwheat cakes without butter at last. Formerly it was only necessary to expel the witch, and all was right; but now-a-days, there is no witch, and we don't know what to do.

One thinks her cow is too poor to churn for, and exchanges her for one no better. Another can't get butter because her cows are fed on turnips or pumpkins. A third condemns oats' straw as feed for cows—and who would not agree with her in that—and some think that even the oats themselves, ground either alone, or with corn, make inferior butter or none at all.

Now all this may, or may not be so. We think there is some difference in cows, and in cow-feed too; for we see a great difference between the milk of different cows, and of the same cows under different keeping. Still, as the complaint seems only to prevail in winter, we think that winter may have something to do with it—especially as our own cream will churn readily one week, and hardly at all another—cows and food the same.

Now what do your Cabinet folks say to this? you often talk about chemistry. Now can't you tell us what is the chemical process of converting cream into butter—what constitutes the difference between the two; and what are the essential conditions necessary to affect the change? Do tell us where the cream-pot should be kept in cold weather? How it should be stirred and managed? What put into it? How the churn should be prepared, &c. &c.

Do tell us all about it, and oblige a whole heap of
YOUNG WIVES.

It would afford the editor no small gratification, if he were able to remove a difficulty, which has from time immemorial, for aught we know, perplexed and annoyed, not only “heaps of Young Wives,” but also any quantity of *old ones*, who had thought that in most matters they had cut their wisdom teeth. We must, however, leave this to wiser people, and hope some of our readers will be able to render assistance in the premises. There is an excellent article under the head of *Butter*, in the Farmer's Encyclopedia, which is too long for the Cabinet, and to which we can only refer. We can very well sympathize with those who are worried in this way, having many a time watched with no little chagrin, the prolonged and fruitless labours at the churn, for six or eight, or even twelve hours; and then, after all, if the *buckwheat cakes* were not eaten *dry*, they might as well have been, for the stuff that was produced when the butter did come, if in-

deed it came at all, was not worthy of the name of butter, and hardly that of decent *grease*. Perhaps there is no better plan for having good butter in winter, and little difficulty in the churning of it, than to feed the cows well with Indian meal and green food, as carrots, turnips, potatoes, &c., and to keep the mill or cream at a moderate temperature. A friend in Jersey, and by the way, an excellent house-keeper, remarked to us a few weeks ago, that she kept her milk and cream during the winter, altogether in a closet in the kitchen: thus at a constant temperature, from 55° to 65°, it readily soured, and she had no difficulty in *getting* her butter: and the quality of it, when she does *get* it, ourselves are particularly fond of testing. This plan of keeping the milk warm, is we believe, practised to a very considerable extent, by our large and nice dairy people on this side the Delaware.—Ed. Far. Cabinet.

GUATIMALA COTTON SEED.

We beg to call the attention of our planting friends to the communication of Mr. John W. Weems, of Natchez, in relation to his Guatimala Cotton Seed. We shall endeavor to keep them informed of the various improvements in Agriculture, as nothing tends so much to enrich a country as the successful management of its Farmers and Planters. We have received from Mr. Weems a sample of his cotton, which can be seen at our office, on Washington street, opposite Finney's Hotel, up stairs—and also, a sack of the seed, which we shall take great pleasure in distributing to our planting subscribers who feel disposed to test the experiment themselves in raising this kind of cotton. To those who wish to purchase and try it on a large scale, the seed can be had of Oakley and Hawkins, of New Orleans. One of our enterprising planters, John Rabb, Esq. brought with him from that city, a sack which he intends to plant this spring. The price is \$10 per sack of 2½ bushels.—Vicksburg Whig.

To the Editor of the Vicksburg Whig:

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in handing you a small specimen of my Guatimala Cotton, and a few Seed as samples. It is the product of seed enclosed me by letter from the American Consul at Guatimala, (Central America) in 1836, and represented as picked by himself from stalks growing in the vicinity of Old Guatimala, (now Antigua,) about 13 miles from the present city of Guatimala, the metropolis of that interesting country. The stalks from which my lock of cotton was picked had been in bearing three years. In that delightful climate of perpetual summer of the most even and delightful temperature, the cotton stalk more resembles a tree than plant.

I planted these rare seed in the spring of 1837, and have continued to plant their product each succeeding year since, and the samples sent is a specimen of the eighth crop.

The first and second years the stalks grew to a mammoth size. The bearing was so late that the first year 7 stalks produced only a single boll of matured cotton before frost. The second year from 17 stalks I got 23 bolls only; the third year the improvement was so great as to induce a belief that it would prove valuable, and in this expectation I was encouraged by the opinion of Col. Maunsell White, of New Orleans, who did not hesitate to pronounce a sample exhibited to him in 1840, the most perfect specimen of cotton (of the short staple description) he had ever seen grown in the United States. Encouraged by this encomium from such respectable authority, I of course determined that no pains should be wanting on my part to test fairly the experiment of acclimation, and to my delight, the fourth year produced the result, viz.: as early as the 27th of August, 126 finely opened bolls were picked from one stalk, and in October following, the astonishing number of 407 bolls were counted from another stalk, showing a thorough acclimation and adaptation of its growth and product to our more northern climate in four years.

The growth of the Guatimala is larger than the Mexican. Specimen stalks may be seen at Messrs. Oakley and Hawkins' counting-room, New Orleans, measuring from 2½ to 4 inches in diameter. The stalk grows more broad and spreading than high. The bolls are larger and product greater than the Mexican, as shown already; the opening is fine, the picking easy, and in this particular, the negroes prefer it to any cotton I have ever grown. The texture and staple is richer, finer, stronger and longer, and in its very characteristic I consider the Guatimala superior to the Mexican.

Until the present year I have not permitted the seed to go from my own control—desiring to be enabled to plant my own entire crop of it, which I shall do this year, and am disposed to part with what seed I shall not need. I have made in all, since I commenced to plant the Guatimala seed, about 75 bales. The first crop of 10 bales was sold by Messrs. Oakley, Payne & Hawkins, about the first of February, 1843, at 10 cents a pound, when the minimum quotations in the New Orleans Prices Current was 7½ cents for “good and fine.” Late last spring it was sold at 12½ by the same house, (the crop of 1843, being 40 bales,) and within the past week a portion of the last crop (11 bales) was sold by Messrs. Oakley & Hawkins at 10 cents a pound—the buyer intending it as a present to be sent to a manufacturing company in St. Petersburg, Russia. I am thus particular in stating these prices and facts as the best evidence I can offer you of the standing of the Guatimala cotton, in the New Orleans market. And, although it has sold for these high prices, each account sale has been accompanied by a communication pronouncing the cotton “poorly ginned”—my stand being an old one, much worn and broken, without a flue or any extra fixture to make fancy cotton.

The seed are very similar to the pure Mexican, though rather more of a reddish brown, but about the same size of the Pettit Gulf seed, well coated, &c. I have made but one experiment as to the proportionate weight of seed and lint; this was when testing the value of the cotton three years ago. I weighed out 100 pounds of seed cotton, ginned it myself, and packed it into a miniature bale weighing 25 pounds, which was sent as a present to my friends Oakley & Hawkins, of New Orleans, and is now to be seen in their office. Taking this experiment as a test, and its yield from the seed is even greater than the Mexican, I will conclude by stating that any of your friends who should fancy to plant this cotton, can procure the seed of Messrs. Oakley & Hawkins, New Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN W. WEEMS.

“In our visit to Massachusetts, we visited the Warehouse of Messrs. David Prouty & Co. Their store is in Boston, and their manufactory in South Boston. The latter is a very large establishment; the building is 120 feet long, 36 feet wide and four stories high. They manufacture Plows of various patterns, though they are on what is called the Centre-draught principle—that is, the beam is placed over the centre of the weight of the plow. These plows have acquired an extensive reputation; and orders are constantly received for them from all parts of the Union. They also make many Subsoil Plows of different kinds—also Harrows of every superior construction—Sowing or Planting Machines—Straw Cutters, and most other farming Implements. Every tool is made of the best material, and in the most finished style of workmanship. All their operations seem to be conducted with much system, and great regularity and neatness are observed throughout.”—Editor Albany Cultivator.

The establishment of Messrs. Prouty & Co. is favorably known throughout the country; and as to their Centre draught Plough, we have on more than one occasion borne our testimony to its value. We would advise farmers and planters, when travelling north, to visit the Agricultural establishments in that section of our country, where they will no doubt find many objects worthy of their notice—And whilst we are thus extending the invitation to the examination of the productions of the skill of our distant friends, we would not do justice to those nearer home, did we not give a similar invitation to an examination of the works of their hands—and we think we can safely promise that they will favorably compare with those of any other city of our union—Space will not permit our giving a minute description of the peculiar productions of each of our agricultural implement establishments, yet our friends Chenoweth, Eastman, Mott, Hussey, Whitman, Huey, Murray, and R. Sinclair, jr. & Co. are prepared to exhibit wares, which, for utility, durability and the saving of labor, we opine, cannot be surpassed *anywhere*.—The establishment of the latter, we have reason to believe, is not equalled in the variety of its assortment, by any other in the U. S., and surpassed by none in the excellency of its workmanship and materials, and the extensiveness of its operations.

HOW TO MAKE SOAP.

Messrs. Editors:—If you think the following article worthy of an insertion in your valuable paper, it is at your service. I have seen a great many well written articles on Agriculture, Cookery, &c. &c., but as I do not recollect of seeing any thing written on "making Soap," I will give you the following, which is the result of years of experience:

First, set up your tub as usual, with sticks and straw, and then put your lime (slacked) on the straw to the depth of three or four inches—then take a long stick that will come a few inches above the top of the tub—wind a hay rope around the stick, nearly its whole length—let the stick go through the tub two or three inches, then you can draw your ley without putting your hands into it underneath. Put your grease into the kettle, and turn in about 2 quarts (or enough to cover the bottom of the kettle) of your strongest ley. Boil a few minutes, then turn in a little more ley, and continue to turn in as the ley boils over, until your kettle is about two thirds or three quarters full, when you can fill up the kettle and after skimming the contents well, dip out and empty it into the barrel. Put in 2 pounds Rosin to 1 barrel Soap. If your ley is of sufficient strength, you will be sure to have good Soap. I have heard people complain a great deal that they did not have "good luck" in making soap. Their ashes were not good or not made from good wood or something or other. But if the above directions are carefully followed, I can assure them that they will have no reason to complain of "poor luck," or any thing of the kind.

N. B. Clear grease does not require more than ten minutes boiling, but where there are bones, it takes longer time. Some people put lime in the middle of the cask or tub, but the main use of lime is to strain the ley, and make it pure—therefore it should be put on the top of the straw at the bottom of the tub.

AN OLD HAND.
[Maine Cultivator.]

Grey, Feb. 28th, 1845.

MEASURING MANURE—PLASTER.

Ex-Governor Hammond, of South Carolina, intending to go extensively into the manuring of his lands, and wishing to compare his own operations with the practice in this section, remarks on our indefinite mode of estimating the quantity of manure by loads, as they may vary much, according to the vehicle, and other attendant circumstances; and he inquires how much a load is generally considered.

We are aware that this mode of measuring manure, is very vague, and frequently vexatious to one who would have exact accounts of experiments, but instead thereof, he finds the details as uncertain as the size of "a piece of chalk."

Farmers often speak of buck loads, and these contain about 40 or 50 bushels each, nearly half a cord, but they often vary.—Sometimes we hear of one horse loads, which are generally about 25 bushels, but often considerably more or less, much depending on the size of the cart, the strength of the horse, the weight of the manure, the condition and lay of the road over which it is to be carted, and numerous other circumstances. If one buys by the load, and prefers high manuring at a low price, he will make large measure, like the farmer who agreed with his neighbor for as much grass as he could mow before breakfast, and cut down enough to make three tons of hay.

We hope that writers on agriculture, will in all cases, in speaking of the quantity of manure, define the amount in some terms that are understood, in bushels or cords for instance, then there can be no mistake or ambiguity. The Winchester bushel, our common measure, contains 2150 cubic inches. A cord is almost 103 bushels. Let this be made a rule.—*Boston Cult.*

From the Denton (Md.) Pearl March 1, 1845.

PUBLIC MEETING.—According to previous notice a respectable portion of the citizens of Caroline county assembled at the Court-house in this town on Tuesday last to take into consideration the utility of procuring a market boat to ply between this place and Baltimore, touching at various points on the Choptank river.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Stewart, of Dorchester, E. R. Sprague and William McLean, Esq's. of this town in an able and augmentative manner, which, we think, could not fail to convince the farmers present, that it is to their interest and advantage, to unite their ef-

forts with those who have already begun and complete as soon as practicable the desired project which must, and certainly will, result in the promotion of the agricultural interest of the county.

It is a fact, and to their shame be it spoken, that the farmers of this county are too indifferent to their own interest, and sit quietly down contented with present attainments without giving any question that may be started to promote their interest even a passing thought, or if thought of to-day forgotten with the things of tomorrow.

The proposition, as we understood it, is, that the boat shall be owned by an equal number of stockholders from Dorchester, Caroline and Talbot counties—the number of stockholders one hundred—each paying one hundred dollars—the stockholders to purchase or build, to be hereafter determined. We hope as a large portion of the stock is taken, the project will go on and not end, as is customary in such cases—IN SMOKE.

We learn that a meeting for the same purpose as above stated, was held at Hunting Creek on Thursday last, and that a meeting is also to be held at Greensborough on Tuesday next.

From the Easton Gazette.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

§ The Citizens of Talbot county, are requested to meet at Trappe, on Saturday, the 22d at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Steam Market and Passenger Boat, to run from Denton to Baltimore, touching at various points on the river—we wish to consult together, on this or any other plan that may be proposed for our general benefit—all will see at once the positive necessity, that something must be done to relieve us from the growing embarrassments that are daily surrounding us—there will several addresses on the occasion. Gentlemen come out one and all.

THE COTTON-PLANT.—This plant grows spontaneously in the hot or tropical portions of the globe. It derives its name from the word *Koton*; and is one of the four great materials designed by Providence for human clothing—flax, wool and silk being the other three. It is remarkable that neither of these useful articles was the natural product of Europe. All were indigenous to Asia. Cotton and flax were also natives of Africa and America.

Cotton, which is the most important of these articles, was the last to be generally diffused. Silk, wool and linen were in use three or four thousand years ago, but cotton was introduced at a later date; and, up to the time of our Saviour, was almost unknown as a material for clothing, except in India. Even in the middle ages, we hear no mention of cotton garments in Europe. The Chinese, who have taken the lead in so many arts, did not adopt cotton for use till the eleventh century, though, for four hundred years previous, they had cultivated it as an ornamental shrub in their gardens. Even at the present day, China imports the wool of this plant for manufacture.

Cotton was grown to a small extent in the United States, nearly two hundred years ago; but it was not extensively introduced till many years after. In 1786, Mr. Madison, writing to a friend, says, "there is no reason to doubt that the United States will one day become a great cotton-producing country."

In 1692 the whole crop of the country was only 138,328 lbs.; in 1792, it was 6,276,300 lbs.; and in 1842, it was 783,221,800 lbs.!!

About two-thirds of this immense quantity goes to Europe, chiefly to England, and some to France.—Nearly one-third is used in the manufactures of the United States. At Lowell, in Massachusetts, the several establishments make about 75 millions of yards of cotton cloth every year, and use almost 23 millions of pounds of cotton wool annually.—*Merry's Museum.*

COOKING FOOD FOR SWINE.

In an article on Pork making, in a late No. of the N. E. Farmer, DR. LEE says:—From some experiments of my own, and considerable research into the published results of the experience of others, I am satisfied that ten bushels of boiled potatoes, thoroughly mixed with the pudding that can be made from three bushels of corn or peas, will make as much pork as twenty bushels of potatoes, and six bushels of corn or peas fed raw. It is, indeed, gratifying to find that throughout the entire length and breadth of our country, the expression of popular sentiment is annually becoming more and more decided as

regards the practice of economizing food by cooking. The calculation made by Dr. Lee, though it will in all probability be doubted by some, will yet appear reasonable to every one who has any knowledge of the practice to which it refers. Our own experience has long since convinced us that, to feed uncooked food of any kind, to hogs or other animals, while undergoing the "fattening process," is a sheer waste of at least one fourth the materials demanded.—We hope our farmers in Maine will examine this subject critically and act, hereafter, as their own reason, uninfluenced by long cherished prejudices, shall decide.—*Maine Cult.*

ON PRESERVING BUTTER.

The following letter appears among the documents accompanying Mr. Ellsworth's late report.

Hartford, Jan. 12, 1845.

Sir:—In answer to your inquiry, What has been your practice in putting up butter, especially for preservation in hot climates, or for long voyages? I will cheerfully state that I have had considerable experience on this subject, and, in some particulars, good success.—There are many things required to insure good butter. The butter itself must be well made; that is, worked enough, and not too much, and salted with rock salt. This being well done, and the buttermilk all expelled, the butter may be packed in good white oak, well seasoned casks, well filled. In cool climates, larger casks can be used. In hot climates, it is best to have small casks, say from twenty-five to thirty pounds; so that too much need not be exposed while using. Then put these small casks into a hogshead, and fill up the same with strong pickle that will bear an egg, and the butter may be shipped to the West Indies or Europe, and kept perfectly sweet. I have never found saltpetre or sugar of any benefit. Butter of my packing has opened as good in the West Indies as it was in Connecticut. I will remark, that to keep butter in ice-houses, when it remains frozen, will answer, if the butter is to be continued in the same temperature; but if it is exposed to warm weather, after being taken from the ice-house, it will not keep as long as if it had not been exposed to so cold a temperature.

Yours respectfully,
G. Fox.

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal and Dollar Farmer.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the "New England Farmer," of the 29th ult., and for calling my attention to the three articles on potatoes contained in it. I have read them attentively and with much interest, and must say that they have confirmed me in the opinion, I have for many years entertained, that the disease so very much complained of of late years in potatoes, originates under the ground, either from a defect in the set, or from the attack of the grub-worm on the set, or on the tubers when forming, and that the atmosphere has nothing to do with it. The letter of "J. H. D." to the editor, reviewing the discussion at the State-house, in Boston, on the subject, the particulars of which I should much like to see, fully proves this; as well as that, whatever the disease may be, it has been in many instances entirely prevented by the application of lime, ashes, plaster, and charcoal to the soil. In the last thirty years I have grown twenty-four crops of potatoes, varying in extent from over one hundred acres of a season down to six acres, every one of which was treated precisely in the same way as described in my last communication to you on this subject, and in all of them I have been entirely successful in getting a good sound crop, free from disease, varying in quantity but little, and that variation caused by the vicissitudes of the seasons, against which we can have no preventive. Does not this fact, coupled with the evidence of those intelligent gentlemen of Boston, prove that lime, judiciously applied, (and I believe, it cannot be better or more easily applied, than by rolling the sets in it, as I described,) will secure a sound crop? I do not pretend to say that ashes, plaster, or charcoal may not be applied to the potato crop with a great deal of benefit. I am sure they can. But I am now more convinced than before that without the application of lime you cannot be certain of a sound crop.

I cannot discover, in all I have read, heard, or seen myself, that the disease complained of is a new disease, or one that the potato to my certain knowledge has not been subject to for the last thirty years, under careless and in-

judicious management; and as by actual experience I have satisfied myself it can be guarded against by proper management, I shall continue to view the subject as settled, until some judicious husbandman comes forward and says I have tried the plan, strictly in every particular followed it, as pointed out by "Grazier," and have failed; or that some good authority can be adduced showing it is a new disease. Then, and not till then, shall I consider it worth the while of any man to experiment farther about it.

I find that some persons have questioned the propriety of cutting the potato for seed, into sets, as directed in my last communication to you, and say that Mr. Knight was in favor of planting whole potatoes. It is true that, many years ago, Mr. Knight wrote, recommending to plant whole potatoes. But many very intelligent men questioned his authority on that point; and when that most useful of all agricultural bodies, "the Highland Society of Scotland," came into existence, it instituted a series of experiments to ascertain the "comparative produce of different modes of preparing the sets and planting potatoes." The following experiments were made, which I find it necessary to give you in as condensed a form as I can, in support of my communication, and which may be both pleasing and instructive to your numerous and intelligent readers:

"The Messrs. Drummond, of Sterling, with the Irish blue potato on the same piece of ground, and under similar circumstances. The space which each experiment occupied, was forty square yards, which were drilled and dunged at the rate of thirty tons the imperial acre. They were planted on 28th May, and raised the 12th of October, 1832. The first plot was planted on the plan recommended by Mr. Knight, president of the Horticultural Society. The tubers were whole, weighing half a pound each, and were planted at the distance of six inches in the row, and the rows four feet apart, and lying north and south; forty square yards required nine pounds of sets, and produced three hundred and sixty-four pounds of potatoes; being per acre one hundred and thirty-six bushels of sets, and five hundred and fifty bushels of produce; net increase four hundred and fourteen bushels.

"The second plot was also planted with similar tubers to the last at nine inches apart. The seed required weighed sixty pounds. The produce three hundred and twenty-six pounds; being, per acre, ninety-one bushels of seed, and four hundred and ninety-three bushels of crop—net increase four hundred and two bushels. The third plot was planted the same as the last, but the sets were cut of the common size. The seed required only weighed six lbs., the produce two hundred and seventy-six pounds, being nine bushels of seed per acre, and four hundred and seventeen bushels of produce; net increase four hundred and eight bushels. The plants in this plot grew fast in the autumn and produced by much the largest potatoes: but they did not ripen well.

"The fourth plot with sets cut of the common size. The seed required weighed twelve pounds, and the produce three hundred and seventy-six pounds, being eighteen bushels of seed per acre, and five hundred and sixty-eight bushels of produce; net increase five hundred and fifty bushels. The potatoes in this lot were the most equal size.

"In the first and second plot, the plants were highly vigorous, and early in advance of plants in the ordinary manner. The potatoes were not too large, but the crop contained a great proportion of small ones.

"The result of these experiments, (which were conducted with great care,) is entirely contrary to Mr. Knight's theory and consequent practice."

The above is a *verbatim* copy from the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture," vol. IV, page 411. In the "Transactions of the Horticultural Society," second series, vol. I, page 445 to 446, (published in August, 1834,) an account is given of a number of experiments made with great care and accuracy, under the direction of Professor Lindley, in the garden of the Horticultural Society, the result of which is conformable to that obtained by Messrs. Drummond. It also appears in the same work that Sir George McKenzie made experiments of the same kind in Ross shire, and found the produce decidedly better from sets than from whole potatoes. (See Gardeners' Magazine, vol. 10, pages 433, 435, and 499.)

It augurs well for the improvement of agriculture in this district, that your communications are read so attentively, and remarked upon, as to require my giving you the above details, in support of the practice recommended

by me to be observed in preparing seed for the potato crop.

With much respect your ob't serv't,
GRAZIER.

February 8th, 1845.

NEGLECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The last annual report of the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, recommends a variety of neglected agricultural products to the attention of farmers. The first of these productions mentioned is the *Symphytum Officinale*, or Prickly Comfrey. "If all that has been written of this plant be true," remarks Mr. Ellsworth, "it would seem to deserve the attention, as likely to prove a valuable acquisition to our farmers." Cattle of every kind are said to be fond of it. An acre of it, with proper care, may be made to produce thirty tons of green foliage in one year. The growth is so rapid as to afford two cuttings in one year. The root, it is said, should be harvested but once in two years, and will yield two thousand four hundred bushels per acre. The root is greedily devoured by cattle.

The Jerusalem Artichoke is also recommended as food for cattle. It is very much prized in Europe, where it sometimes yields more than two hundred bushels of roots per acre. The leaves and stalks, cut up when green with other fodder, are much relished by cattle, and form a very nutritive food for milch cows.

The Corn Spurry is recommended as a suitable covering for sandy soils. It is very easily cultivated, and produces an abundance of pasture. It grows in England, in sandy fields, eight or ten inches high.

A plant called the Bokhara Clover received an extended notice in the report. Mr. Taylor, who presented it to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, stated, that though planted by him in the spring, it grew luxuriantly up to the latter part of September, when it was four feet high: and the stalks were matured into strong and durable hemp. It stands the winter well, flowers in June, and is covered about the middle of July with a fragrant white blossom. It should be harvested in the latter part of September. It is a valuable green food for cattle, and if cut when fifteen or twenty inches high, would furnish a food superior to the common herbage plant.

Lucerne, Sanfoin, Miller, and Veitches, have never been tested as they should be in the United States. The Tussock Grass, an indigenous product, large and sedgy—the Guano Grass, a native of the prairies of the Choctaw country and the Arundo Grass, are declared to be of inestimable worth.

Special notice is taken of a gigantic species of cabbage from France, called the Anjou Cabbage. In Anjou they grow seven and eight and sometimes nine feet high. From June, when they begin to ripen, their leaves may from time to time be gathered, and then they shoot out again. Cattle are exceedingly fond of them, and they greatly increase the milk of cows.

Madder, it is stated, will pay a net profit of two hundred dollars to the acre, when properly managed. A farmer in Ohio has grown on an acre two thousand pounds, and he believes that the product may be extended to three thousand pounds, which is much greater than the average crops of Germany and Holland. To work an acre, from eighty to one hundred days are required, and a crop is not repeated until it is three years old.

The Palmetto Root, abounding in the South, is said to contain a large quantity of the tannin principle. By a new process of steam, the tannin principle is now extracted from the bark, and reduced to a small compass. It may therefore be easily exported.

Olives are easily cultivated in the Southern States. A gentleman in Mississippi has a tree in his garden, which at five years old produced fruit, and was as large as trees in Europe usually are at eight. The tree in this country yields a fair crop at four years old for oil, and at eight as much as it usually does in Europe at twenty. The tree is of great longevity, living to be one hundred to two hundred years old, and it may be grown with profit as far North as the Carolinas.

A new variety of Tobacco, lately introduced into Virginia from California, has several advantages over the common varieties. The plants are sooner ready for transplanting, and they mature more rapidly by ten or fifteen days than the varieties in vogue. The leaf is broad and silken, and is, when cured, of a beautiful color.

Peach Trees.—Plant tansey around the roots of peach trees. The peach worm will not trouble them afterwards.

BALTIMORE MARKET, March 19				Tobacco.—	
Beef, Balt. mess, 9a	Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13	New Maryland Tobacco		begins to come in freely, but the demand is principally confined to the finer qualities, though the other sorts are not entirely neglected. We continue former quotations, which are fully sustained, viz: Inferior and common \$2a3; middling to good \$3.50a\$5; good \$4a\$7.50; and Ohio Tobacco \$5a\$14.	
Do. do. No. 1, 8a	Do. do. 2, 7a11				
Do. prime, 7a	Do. do. 3, 5a7				
Pork, mess, 12a	Do. Western, 2, 6a				
Do. No. 1, 9a	Do. do. 3, 5a6				
Do. prime, 10	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, a7				
Do. cargo, a	Do. do. 2, none				
Bacon, hams, Balb 7a8	Do. Western, 1, 7a				
Do. middlings, 6a	Do. do. 2, 5a5				
Do. shoulders, 5a	Do. do. bls 1, 6a6				
Do. ast'd, West. 6	Cheese, casks, 6				
Do. hams, 7a8	Do. boxes, 5a8				
Do. middlings, 5a	Do. extra, 12a15				
Do. shoulders, 5a					
COTTON—					
Virginia, 9a10	Tennessee, lb. 6a7				
Upland, 6a	Alabama, 10a12				
Louisiana, 6a	Florida, 10a12				
North Carolina, 10a11	Mississippi				
LUMBER—					
Georgia Flooring 12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10				
S. Carolina do 10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10				
White Pine, pann' 12a27	Shingles, W.P. 2a9				
Common, 20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00				
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75				
Common do 8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00				
MOLASSES—					
Havana, 1st qu. gl 30a31	New Orleans 26a28				
Porto Rico, 29a	Guadaloupe & Mart 26a28				
English Island, 28a36	Sugar House, 28a36				
SOAPS—					
Baltimore white, 12a14	North'n, br'n & yel. 3a4				
brown & yell'w 4a5					
TOBACCO—					
Common 2 a 3	Yellow, 8 a10				
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow, 12a14				
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia, 4 a 9				
Fine red 6a 8	Rappahannock, 3 a				
wrappery, suitable for segars, 8a13	Kentucky, 13 a11				
Yellow and red, 7a10	St. Domingo, 15 a38				
Cuba, 15 a38					
PLASTER PARIS—					
Cargo, pr ton cash 3.50a	Ground per bbl. 11.2a				
SUGARS—					
Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00				
Do. brown a7.50	Brazil, white, a				
Porto Rico, 6.75a	Do. brown, Lump, lb. c.				
New Orleans, 5a 5.75					
FLOUR—We quote					
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl. 4.25a					
Do. City Mills, 4.25a4.31					
Do. Susquehanna, 3.12a					
Rye, first 3.12a					
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.25					
Do. per hhd. 11.75					
GRAIN—					
Wheat, white, p bu 90a100	Peas, black eye, 50a55				
"best Va red 85a97	Clover seed, store 4.12				
"ord. to pri. Md 75a93	Timothy do 24.25				
Corn, white, 43a44	Flaxseed, rough st. 1.25				
"yellow Md. 40a41	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25				
Rye, Md. 64a65	Ship Stuff, bus. 20a				
Oats, Md. 24a25	Brown Stuff, 15a				
Beans, 110	Shorts, bushel, 10a				
FEATHERS—per lb.					
COFFEE—					
Havana, 7 a 8	Java, lb. 10 a12				
P. Rico & Laguay. 5a6	Rio, 6a7				
St. Domingo, 5a 6	Tringe, 3a4				
CANDLES—					
Mould, common, a10	Sperm, 30a31				
Do. choice brands, 10a	Wax, 60a65				
Dipped, a 9					
Cattle.—There were 442 head of Beef Cattle offered at the Scales to day, of which 58 were driven North and 24 to Washington. The sales to the city butchers embraced 260 head at \$2 50a\$3.37, per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to \$5a\$6.50 net. These prices show an improvement on last week's rates. There are now 100 head in market unsold.					

1000 APPLE TREES FOR SALE.

Just received from Samuel Grey's Nursery in Chester County Pennsylvania, 1000 young thrifty Apple Trees, of assorted and choice varieties, which will be sold very cheap.

Immediate application is necessary, as now is the time for planting them. J. S. EASTMAN.

de 4

Pratt Street.

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. P. S. CHAPPELL, or WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheapness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturers living out of this state on reasonable terms.

WANTED,

A MANAGER FOR A FARM about five miles from Baltimore. He must be honest, sober and industrious, and unless the applicant can bring undoubted testimonials to those qualities, it will be useless for him to apply. Address A. B. at the office of the American Farmer. 3t mh 19

Pulverization.



Decomposition.

A. G. MOTT, corner of Enoch and Forest streets sole agent for the sale of the "BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty & Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Pricers from \$7.50 to \$13, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry." tf

mh 5

BARNABY & MOORE'S, AND PROUTY & MEARS' PLOWS.

I have a number of the celebrated Barnaby & Mooers' Plows for sale, at a considerable reduction from former rates. This plow is highly approved of by many who have used it, and who know how to handle it.

Also, the premium Plow of Prouty & Mears, so universally admired. 3t 26 S. SANDS, Farmer office.

NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE,

Made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company of New York, may be obtained by application to BRICE & SMITH, Agents, 3t 20 3m No. 6 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

RARE CHANCE FOR A DAIRY-MAN.

A gentleman in Carlisle, Pa. wishes to engage with a competent person to take charge of a Dairy and Truck Farm on shares. The farm is of 60 to 70 acres, partly within the borough, in excellent order; there is no opposition to the dairy, and the only one to the truck business is from a borough 20 miles off. The stock of every description will be furnished—there is a fine stock of Cows and Horses, and all the apparatus for carrying on the business, and excellent dwelling, barn, stabling, and root cellar. Nothing would be required of the person on engaging except the labor, and he ought to have about \$200 in cash. Apply to the editor of the American Farmer, if by letter, post paid. None but those who can produce unquestionable reference as to character and qualifications need apply. 3t 26

PRICE 100 DOLLARS.

Reaping machines simplified, and their durability very greatly increased, will cut as fast as any 1 made prior to 1841; two horses are geared abreast, and are relieved from the once objectionable weight, and the draught is very much diminished. The value of this late improvement has been tested by Wm. Butler and Jacob Staley, of Shepherdstown, Va. who if applied to will give it the highest character.

The large Reapers are made as usual at \$170—medium size will be made to order.



My Corn and Cob Crusher, so well known in the South, stands unrivalled—price \$25 to \$35. OBED HUSSEY, Baltimore, Jan. 7, 1845. ja 9

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 6 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

BERKSHIRE BOAR.

A fine Berkshire Boar, 12 months old, of pure stock, for Sale—Price \$10—He is a very fine animal. Also some half-bred Berkshire Pigs—Apply at this office.

TO GARDENERS, FARMERS & PLANTERS. PERUVIAN GUANO.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish to order, Guano of the cargo imported by Saml. K. George, esq. Agent of the Peruvian Guano Company, and warranted genuine, at \$2.50 per 100 lbs. for one or more bags.

This cargo is warranted to be pure and of the best quality, and is in the original bags (of about 130 lbs. each.) All orders to insure attention, must be accompanied with the cash.

SAMUEL SANDS,

Feb 26

office of the American Farmer.

National Intelligencer publish 3 times.

LANDRETH'S SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS.



The subscriber is prepared to furnish Landreth's Garden Seeds, (fresh and genuine) to wholesale purchasers, at quite reduced prices. Catalogues in pamphlet form, containing useful knowledge in the cultivation of vegetables, distributed gratis. Every person having a garden should have one of them.

ALSO IN STORE,

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements, embracing almost every useful implement required by farmers and planters, which will also be sold at very reduced prices. His stock of Plows and Plow Castings he believes to be equal to any in the country, either as to variety, quality of materials or workmanship.

A few second hand Plows taken in exchange, will be sold very cheap.—Ohio Grindstones, small size, a superior article.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

fe 26

Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

A SITUATION AS MANAGER OF A FARM,

Is wanted by an active Man who has had considerable experience in his business in every branch, including the breeding and raising of stock generally.—He can give satisfactory references, and will devote his utmost abilities and energies to the service of his employer. Enquire of the Editor of the American Farmer. 4t 20

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to D. K. MINOR, Agent.

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by

je 19

office of the Farmer, Baltimore

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c. to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes, for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. tf

RANDALL & CO.

WHITE TURKIES.

A few pairs for sale at \$3 per pair. Also for sale in the spring, several kinds of Fancy Fowls, &c.

A pure bred CHINA SOW, about 1 year old, in fine order, at \$15. SAMUEL SANDS,

ja 15

at the office of the American Farmer.

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

Also, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

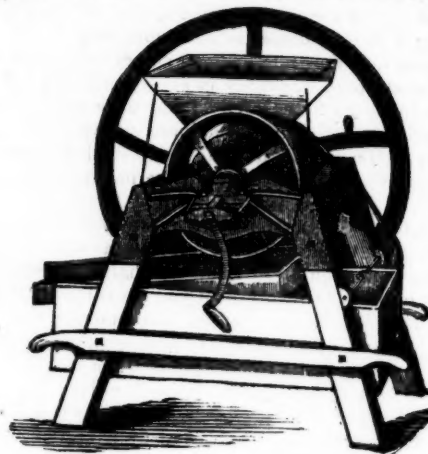
Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C. S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthum, jr., and all Machinists are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratis.

Patent Rights for sale by the subscriber.

JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore. o 8

[SINCLAIR, JR. & CO'S CORN & COB CRUSHER.

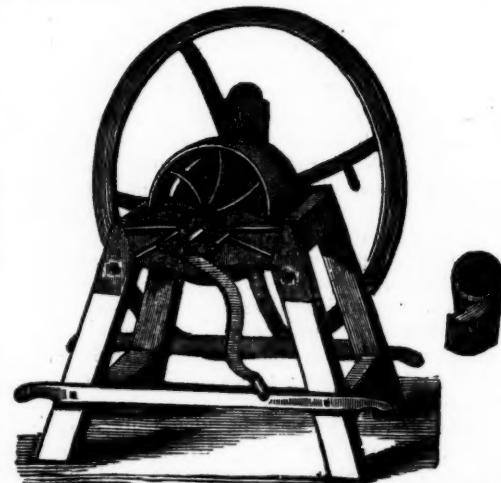


The above cut represents Sinclair & Co's new Corn Mill which is admirably adapted for plantation use, or as a Maryland planter says of them, "every planter having this useful machine becomes his own miller." They grind coarse or fine meal with equal facility, perfection and despatch, at the rate of 24 or 3 bushels per hour.

When the screen is attached (as shown in the centre of the cut) and fine meal is required to be ground, it will be necessary to drive the Mill by horse-power, (say 2 horses;) coarse meal for horses may be ground by 2 men with good success.

The grinding plates which are made of the hardest composition metal, will last about 2 years without renewing; after they are worn smooth new ones may be put on without difficulty. A feeder is attached to the axle which is intended to pass the grain into the plates at regular intervals. The feeder is important and obviates the difficulty and objection to Cast Iron Mills generally. Price, with one set extra plates \$40

The feeder and grinding plate (as above) are represented separate from the mill.



The above cut represents Sinclair & Co's Corn and Cob Crusher, which is admirably adapted for plantation use, the construction is very simple, compact, and not easily put out of order. The grinding plates are made of the hardest composition metal, which will last from two to three years. After they are worn smooth new plates may be substituted without difficulty; on the axle is attached a strong spiral knife, which cuts the cob in small pieces, preparatory to entering the plates. Price with one set extra plates \$30

The knife (as above;) the grinding plates similar to that of the Mill.

FARM FOR SALE.

The advertiser will sell the Farm on which he now resides, situated in Baltimore county, about 30 miles north of the city, and about 4 miles from the Susquehanna rail road, containing 100 acres of land, about two-thirds of the same is under good cultivation, the balance is well timbered; the fields lay well to the sun, and are well watered; there are a number of excellent springs and a sufficiency of water for a mill; there is a quantity of good meadow, and much more can be made; also a variety of choice fruit; a stone Dwelling House, 26 by 36 feet, 3 stories high, a log barn with stables and a threshing floor; and other conveniences. The whole of this property can be procured at a low rate for cash, or for notes on interest with good security or by way of exchange for property in the city. Enquire at this office. ja 1